

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 15.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1735.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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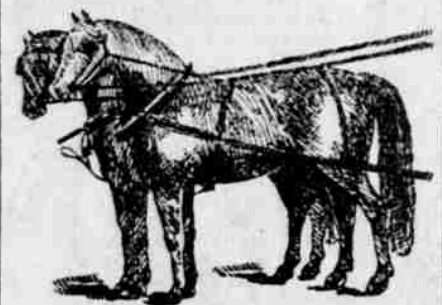
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THE KROEGER PIANO.

Testimonial to Agent Bergstrom
From a Celebrated Pianist.

(P. C. Advertiser, January 10, 1896.)
J. W. BERGSTROM, AGENT KROEGER PIANO.
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testify to the merits of the Kroeger Cab-
inet Grand Piano used by me at the series
of concerts given at the Y. M. C. A. Hall
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Fifteen Months from March 1st Next,

with the privilege of a further extension of
one year, is for sale.

The premises has a frontage on the best
building grounds at Waikiki, and has water
and electric lights laid on throughout.

For further particulars apply to

L. A. THURSTON,
Administrator Estate of John Brodie.
Honolulu, February 18, 1896.
4229-4t



At Hawaiian Gazette Office.

IN REGULAR SESSION.

The Legislature Convened Wed-
nesday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FULL.

The Council Chamber Crowded—Dis-
tinguished Persons Present—Both
Branches Hold Short Sessions.
Arrangements of the Halls, Etc.

As early as 11 o'clock yesterday
morning a number of visitors were in
their seats in the Council chamber at
the Executive building, and between
that hour and twelve there was a
steady stream of diplomats and in-
vited guests.

At the main door A. St. Martin
Mackintosh and Major George H.
Potter met the visitors and conducted
them to the chairs assigned to them.
Those at the right of the dias were
occupied by the members of the dip-
lomatic and consular corps and ladies
of the legations. On the left mem-
bers of the Cabinet and their ladies.
Major A. G. Hawes, H. B. M. Com-
missioner, and Mr. Kusakabe, Eleve
Consul of H. I. M. of Japan, were the
only foreign representatives in uni-
form.

On the driveway leading from the
King street entrance a company of
regulars were stationed and salutes
were given those entitled to them as
they passed. The band occupied the
stand in the grounds and rendered
some very pretty music until the exer-
cises began.

A few minutes before twelve the
senators and representatives marched
in to the hall in a body and took
seats directly in front of the dias.
Judges of the Supreme Court sat next
the Ministers and Government offi-
cials sat next them. Opposite were
the chairs assigned members of the
press. A little less than half the hall
was filled with ladies and gentle-
men.

Promptly at twelve the President
entered the hall supported by Colonel
John H. Soper in full uniform.

At a sign from President Dole Rev.
D. P. Birnie, pastor of Central Union
Church, advanced to the platform and
asked divine blessing upon the offi-
cials and the members in their de-
liberations.

President Dole then read from a
type-written copy his message to the
Legislature of which the following is
a full report:

"Since the adjournment of the spe-
cial session of the Legislature, our
relations with other governments
have continued to be of a friendly
character.

"During this period the district of
Honolulu experienced an epidemic of
cholera violent and fatal in character,
but which, through the prompt and
intelligent action of the Board of
Health and the voluntary and ener-
getic assistance rendered by citizens
of all classes, irrespective of political
sentiments, was confined to Honolulu
and finally suppressed. Although the
epidemic lasted but a few weeks, it
caused the Government a large expen-
diture of money for which special ap-
propriations were made by the Council
of State. It was also the source of a
serious interruption to business in
Honolulu and general inconvenience
through the islands to trade on ac-
count of quarantine regulations and
the alarm and uncertainty that was
everywhere felt in view of its possible
extension.

"The lessons taught the community
by this experience are very pointed as
regards the necessity of sanitary mea-
sures and regulations that shall make
impossible the recurrence of cholera
or the prevalence of other dangerous
epidemics. The Government has col-
lected information from abroad bear-
ing on this subject, and has improved
its machinery for destroying disease
germs that may be brought here from
other countries.

"With the exception of the invasion
of cholera, the state of public health
has been as usual.

"The last year's expenses were, in
spite of the large outlay on account of
the insurrection of January and the
cholera epidemic, kept within current
funds, though not within the actual
current revenue for the year; this was
accomplished by means of the large
surplus balance carried over from the
previous year.

"Although it is the policy of the
Government to study economy in the
expenditure of public funds, an in-
creased appropriation for the coming
period is deemed necessary; partly on
account of the rapidly increasing
number of school children requiring
additional outlay for school buildings
and teachers, partly for the sake of
increased efficiency of the civil service
in some departments and partly for
the sake of public improvements nec-
essary to industrial and commercial
development. A part also of this in-
creased appropriation will be required
for carrying out the land policy of the
Government under the Land Act
passed by the Legislature at its last
session.

"While it is recommended that cer-
tain public improvements be provided
for by loan, it is expected that the
balance of the proposed increase of ex-
penditure will come from the natural
growth of revenue from duties and

taxes, and from the action of special
revenue laws recommended by the
Minister of Finance, providing for an
increased tariff on certain imports, for
the consolidation of statutes relating
to public licenses, and for a readjust-
ment of the period of tax assessment.
It is hoped that from these sources
the revenue may be reasonably in-
creased without a necessity for the
increase of direct taxation.

Public Improvements.

"The subject of public improve-
ments demands careful study, for,
while borrowing to an extreme degree
for such purposes, would tend to
cripple the future administration of
affairs, the neglect to make certain
improvements for fear of debt would
delay the material and social progress
we need and hope for.

"The island of Hawaii, with great
natural resources, yet with a small
population in proportion to its area,
rugged with lava flows and cut up
with numerous and precipitous
gulches, requires a large outlay for
good roads. Road construction on
this island, from these natural condi-
tions, is more expensive than on the
other islands and the length of neces-
sary roads is greater. But the work
ought to be done, and done well and
quickly, as it is an essential factor in
the development of our largest island
to a degree that will materially and
beneficially affect the destinies of all
the Hawaiian Islands.

"Our increasing commerce calls for
larger wharf facilities in the harbors
of Honolulu and Hilo. This need is
especially imperative at the port of
Honolulu. The extension of the basin
of this harbor is desirable for the ship-

ping requirements of the not very
remote future.

"The prosperity of the Koolau side
of Oahu would be greatly stimulated
by better communication with Hono-
lulu.

"Upon these grounds I recommend
adequate appropriations for new roads
on Hawaii, for the Nuuanu Pali road
on Oahu, for Honolulu wharf and
harbor extension, and for a wharf at
Hilo, and that the funds therefor shall
be raised by loan.

"The many instances in which
streets in Honolulu and Hilo require
extending or widening has led the
Executive Council to consider the de-
sirability of legislation which will
define the extent of such extensions
and additions to width, with author-
ity to construct the same, and also
provide against the erection of build-
ings within such limits after the
adoption thereof. Bills carrying out
this idea have been prepared and will
be submitted to you by the Cabinet.

PRESIDENT DOLE.



hope and patriotic enthusiasm and a
broad sympathy to your delibera-
tions."

The President enunciated his words
clearly and distinctly and could be
heard in every portion of the hall.
The reading occupied less than ten
minutes.

When he had finished reading, the
President retired to the large hall
where he was joined by Brigadier-
General Warfield, Surgeon Munro,
Lieutenant Lassak and others who
had been in the chamber.

The following members were present:

Cabinet—H. E. Cooper, Minister of
Foreign Affairs; S. M. Damon, Min-
ister of Finance; W. O. Smith, At-
torney-General; J. A. King, Minister of
Interior.

Senators from Hawaii—F. North-
rop and F. S. Lyman. Maui—A.
Hooking and W. Y. Horner. Oahu—
Cecil Brown, J. A. McCandless, H.
Waterhouse, W. C. Wilder and J. N.
Wright. Kauai—W. H. Rice and G.
N. Wilcox.

Representatives from Hawaii—E.
E. Richards, Robert Rycroft, E. C.
Bond and G. P. Kamao. Maui—
A. Pali and E. M. Hanuua. Oahu—
A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston,
James Davies, D. L. Naone, L. K.
Halalau and J. C. Cluney. Kauai—
S. K. Kaeo and W. McBryde.

In the audience the ladies pre-
dominated. There was no display in
the matter of dress. Everything
seemed to be in keeping. Ostentation
was nowhere noticeable, and "Jif-
fer sonian simplicity" seemed to be the
 keynote. In the hall were: Mrs.
Judd, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Damon and
Mrs. Smith, wives respectively of the
Chief Justice, the Minister of Foreign
Affairs and the Attorney-General;
Chief Justice Judd, Associate Justices
Frear and Whiting of the Supreme
Court, and Judges Carter and Perry;
J. Morton Oat, Postmaster-General,
and wife; Professor W. D. Alexander,
surveyor-General, and wife, and other
Government officials with ladies; His
Excellency Albert S. Willis, Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary of the United States, with
Mrs. Willis; Senhor A. de Souza
Cacavarro, Charge d'Affaires and
Consul General of Portugal; Mr. A.
G. S. Hawes, Commissioner and
Consul-General of Great Britain;
Mons. Vizzavona, Consul Commis-
sioner of France; Mr. Ellis Mills,
Consul General of the United States,
with Mrs. Mills; Mr. F. A. Schaefer,
Consul for Italy and dean of the con-
sular corps, with Mrs. Schaefer; Mr.
J. F. Hackfeld, Consul for Germany
and Austria-Hungary and acting for
Russia; Mr. S. Kusakabe, Eleve Con-
sul for Japan with the secretary of
legation; Mr. F. W. Macfarlane, Ac-
ting Consul for Denmark, Mr. H.
Reid, Consul for Mexico, Mr. H.

Hotting, Consul for Chili; Mr. Bruce
Cartwright, Consul for Peru; Mr. H.
Fooke, Consul for Belgium; Mr. T. R.
Walker, Vice Consul for Great Brit-
ain; Goo Kim and Wong Kwai, Com-
mercial Agents for China; Mr. W.
Porter Boyd, United States Vice Con-
sul General; Mr. W. M. Giffard, Ac-
ting Chancellor of the French Legation;
officers of U. S. Army, Brigadier-
General Warfield, Kate Field,
Wm. Kline Mrs. H. N. Castle and
others.

When the crowd had dispersed the
two houses met in caucus to consider
the location to be occupied by each of
the branches.

Rep. Naone stated that he had been
in the caucus the other night when
the matter of location was talked
over, and he had expressed himself as
satisfied to go wherever the Execu-
tive might think best. It was de-
cided at that caucus that one body
should sit in Executive building and
the other in the old hall in the Judi-
ciary building. He was of the opinion
now that the situation had better be
thoroughly canvassed. If the two
bodies were separated it might neces-
sitate an additional expense in the
way of messengers, and it would be
inconvenient at times when it might
be necessary for the members of both
bodies to confer with each other.

From an economical point it would
be better if the upper and lower
houses could be in the same building.
He did not, however, wish it under-
stood that he was finding fault. He
would be satisfied with the decision
of the Executive no matter where
they were placed.

Senator Brown favored the Judi-
ciary building for one body and it
made no difference to him which
house occupied it. He believed he
expressed the wish of the Senate
when he said that body would be sat-
isfied to accept the Judiciary build-
ing.

Rep. Naone stated that his remarks
on the subject were not made because
he did not want to give up the Coun-
cil chamber.

Rep. Robertson said if it was im-
practicable for both houses to secure
accommodations in this building the
matter had better be left to the Ex-
ecutive to decide.

Senator Wilder—I don't know what
kind of a meeting this is; if a caucus
we had better have a chairman and
find out what we are doing. It strikes
me the whole thing is out of order. I
don't think we have anything to say;
we have the Executive, let them say
where we shall be placed. The Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs called us to-
gether the other day and asked our
views, and it was decided that both
rooms should be used. I think we
had better adjourn.

W. O. S. Ith—I am sure there is no
disposition on the part of any one to
wrangle. I hoped there would be
room in this building for both bodies.
As I find quite a number of the Repre-
sentatives who object to going over to
the Judiciary building, a number have
spoken against it, I think the mat-
ter had better be settled now, and
there can be no harm in talking it
over.

Rep. Richards—This is the first I
have heard of this. I feel that as it
has been left with the Executive I
would like to ask if they are willing
to settle it.

Senator Brown moved that the Sen-
ate come to order.

Rep. Robertson moved that the
House adjourn to meet this morning.

Rep. Kamao moved—I would like
to hear more about it. I have heard
that the Attorney-General is having a
room in the Judiciary building fitted
up with the desks we used last ses-
sion. If that is the case it is a strong
indication of which body is to go
there, and I think we had better
move.

Minister Smith suggested that the
House adjourn until 2 p. m.

Rep. Kamao moved to have
the hour 4 o'clock, but finally agreed
to the motion to meet at 3 p. m.

Secretary Clay was asked to call the
roll of the Senate. All but three
members responded when their names
were called.

Senator Brown moved to adjourn
until 2 p. m. Carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at
3:30 by Speaker Naone. He said that
until a few minutes ago he did not
know that he would have the honor of
calling the members to order, but he
had just had a conversation with
Minister Smith, who informed him
that all the officers of the extra ses-
sion, with the exception of Sergeant-
at-Arms, would fill the same offices
during this regular session. The
only business, then, to come before the
House was the election of a Sergeant-
at-Arms.

A member suggested that the roll
be called so they would know who
was not present.

Minister Smith—I would like to say
that these officers hold over, but the
House can, if it wish, declare all
offices vacant and proceed to elect new
ones.

Rep. Kamao moved rules be
suspended and officers, with the ex-
ception of sergeant-at-arms, be de-
clared elected.

Rep. Robertson thought that was
not the question. The proper way to
set it was to declare their interpre-
tation of Rule 6, and he would make
such resolution.

Rep. Bond seconded.

Rep. Kamao accepted the
amendment which, on a vote was
carried.

Rep. Robertson nominated J. B.
Tucker.

Rep. Cluney nominated W. Pre-
sige.

Rep. Kamao nominated Isaac
Sherwood.

O three ballot the vote stood Sher-
wood 6, Tucker 8, Prentiss 2. Second
ballot Tucker 8, Sherwood 6. Mr.
Tucker was declared elected.

(Continued on page 5.)

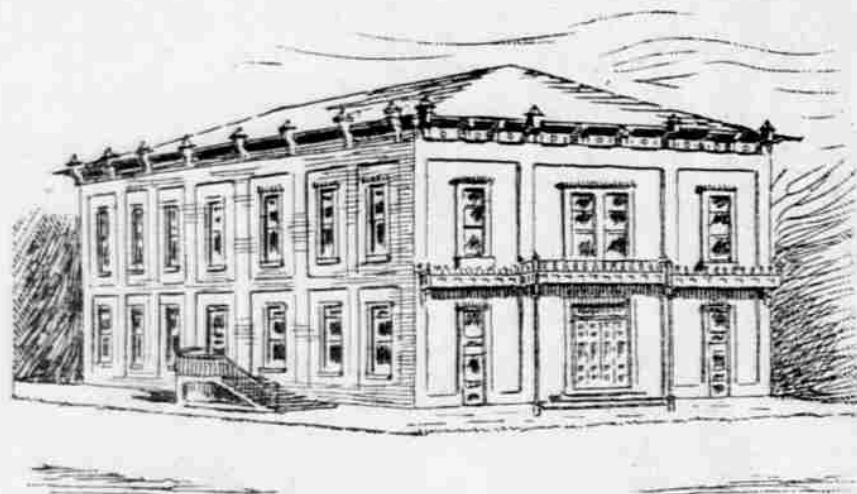
THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

The Plans Adopted by W. G. Irwin.

WILL COST ABOUT \$30,000.

Seating Capacity About 1,000—A Modern Temple of Theatricality—Mr. Irwin's Public-Spiritedness—Will Be Finished for the Fall Season.

Soon after the fire which left Honolulu's opera house a mass of ruins, it was decided to consider plans for rebuilding the same. Architect Ripley was instructed to submit designs, with estimates



THE NEW OPERA HOUSE

of cost. The first question asked was regarding the walls left standing. Would they be suitable to use again? The architect assured the owners that they were as good as new, and advised their use. But as this was a public building, to be used for the accommodation of large audiences, he requested that a commission of experts be employed to pass upon the strength and safety of the walls, so there might be no possible chance for rumors to arise which should affect the character of the building when completed. So Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell, Robert Lishman and Fritz Wilhelm were employed to make a report upon the character of the brick work now standing as the remains of the old opera house.

These experts in building construction, after a most careful examination, pronounced the present walls to be in perfect condition and suitable for use, thus confirming the architect's decision and settling this question against all future "yarns" which might be started to injure the proposed building. The new opera house will be the same size as the old

seats in this part of the house because of the crowd which flocks to the gallery.

Every seat in the house has an unobstructed view of the stage. The occupants of the private boxes (four in number) can see every part of the stage as well as all parts of the house. There are also two boxes just in the rear of the parquetry which seat quite a party, and will be the choicest position in the house.

The foyer at the rear of the dress circle seats will afford a fine promenade between acts, and yet is properly within the auditorium, being only separated from it by a series of arches and low partitions which do not obstruct the view of the house or its occupants. A well-arranged retiring room for ladies is provided.

The two ticket-offices are at either side of the main entrance and open to the outside of the building. They are protected by large awnings, and

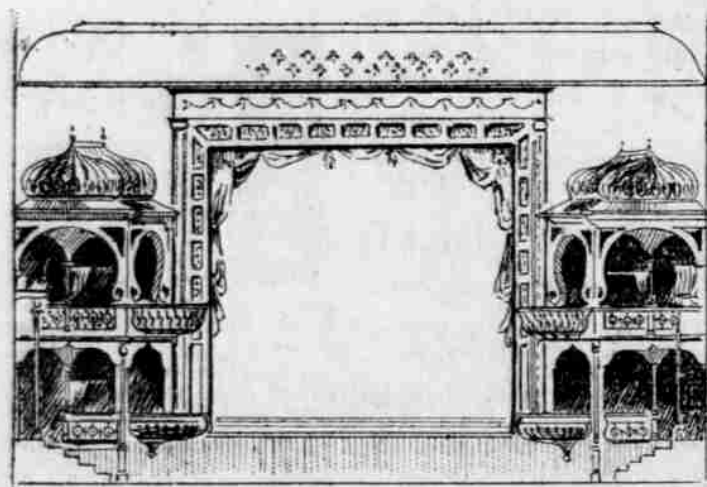
the crowd inside of the building is thus avoided.

The decorations of the interior will be simple but effective. The ceiling of the auditorium is in panel work, heavy ribs covered with rich mouldings in stamped metal and rich centrepieces of same material in each panel. At the intersection of the ceiling with the walls, a large cove bordered with heavy mouldings is placed.

The lighting will be effected by distributed electric lights, instead of large central electroliters. The colors used in the interior will be light cool tints. The proscenium opening will have deep panelled reveals and doors on either side, in these reveals, will give access to that part of the stage in front of the drop curtain.

The stage has every convenience its size will admit, while the dressing rooms below, nine in number, are much larger than is usually found in even the modern theatre and each room is thoroughly ventilated and has stationary wash basins. The plumbing of the entire building is of the best character.

The exterior of the building will bear but slight resemblance to the opera house of old. New cornices, doors and window caps and cas-



VIEW OF STAGE AND BOXES.

one as regards the exterior walls, but by radical changes in the interior the seating capacity is largely increased and a much better arrangement is obtained. All the old rooms in the front with the central entrance to the auditorium are removed and entering the building from under a large portico which extends to the edge of the sidewalk, so that one can step from a carriage directly under this protecting cover. The visitor turns to the right or left and ascends a few steps to the level of the foyer. From this vestibule you pass in to the auditorium, if your seat is in the parquetry or dress circle, and passing through one of a series of arches separating the foyer from the auditorium proper, you pass down to the seat.

Should your ticket call for a seat in the balcony or gallery, you pass from the vestibules just mentioned up broad platform stairs, which are at each front corner of the building, to the second story of the building. A feature of this part of the house which will be appreciated by those who prefer a balcony seat (really the best in any auditorium) is that separate stairways are used for the gallery and balcony, and none need fear to use the

ings, all iron; an iron balcony and awnings in front and the entire building covered with cement stucco and then the whole work painted in harmonizing colors will be the treatment for the exterior. The seating capacity will be 1005.

The latest automatic tilting seat and back opera chair in light maple. The stage carpentry will be done by the most skillful mechanics in that department they having been secured conditionally already in San Francisco.

The scenery will be painted expressly for this building by artists brought here for that purpose, and no expense will be spared to furnish as complete sets of scenery as may be required.

The foundation and walls now standing represent a value of about \$8000 and considerably more than \$25,000 will be added to this sum before the "opening night" in the new Opera House.

Geo. W. Lincoln will have the contract for the erection of the opera house. His reputation as a builder is so well known that no special mention is necessary.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

TROUBLE AT MOKULEIA

The Peculiar Results of a Raid Last Night.

CHINESE CAPTURE THE POLICE.

Attempt to Raid Gamblers Ends by Their Raiding the Officers—A Deputy and Three Police Held—One Chinaman Shot and One Clubbed.

The police authorities at Moku-leia got into a very unpleasant situation last night while making a raid on some Chinese gamblers. Acting upon information received Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox and a number of native policemen and specials, constituting in all a posse about eight men, went to the house of a native woman by the name of Kakau, whose premises adjoin those of Gaspar Silva's rice plantation. As expected, they found several Chinamen gambling and the house was immediately surrounded.

The Chinamen, learning of the presence of the officers, made their escape out the back way and started on a run toward the large plantation house. Three officers gave chase. The Chinamen called for help and immediately there came pouring out of the house, enough Chinamen to make a very unpleasant party of forty or more.

The officers were attacked, and in self-defense they opened fire. One Chinaman received a bullet in the leg. Another was clubbed over the head. The Chinamen then turned in and overpowered the officers, and made them prisoners.

The Deputy Sheriff, hearing the shooting, ran up to find out the cause, and was also made prisoner.

Mr. Silva went over to see if he could get the Sheriff and his men away, but the Chinamen were in a very ugly mood and said they would not give up the men until the arrival of Dr. Reid, who had been sent for. Dr. Reid resides at Waiakua.

The Chinamen were warned that if the officers were in any way injured they would have to suffer.

Mr. Silva telephoned the ADVERTISER at midnight, and in response to a question said he could get the officers away with the help he had, but there was too much danger attached to such an undertaking, so long as the Chinamen were waiting for the physician.

At 12:30 this morning Dr. Reid arrived and was conducted to the Chinese quarters and examined the man's wounds. Shortly afterwards the deputy sheriff and the policemen were released. Their revolvers had been taken from them by the Chinamen when they were captured. Arrests will be made today as the Chinese were attacked without cause, and they will have the officers arrested. The deputy sheriff remarked, after being released, that the officer had no right to shoot.

Threw Away His Canes.

Mr. D. Wiley, ex postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says his liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

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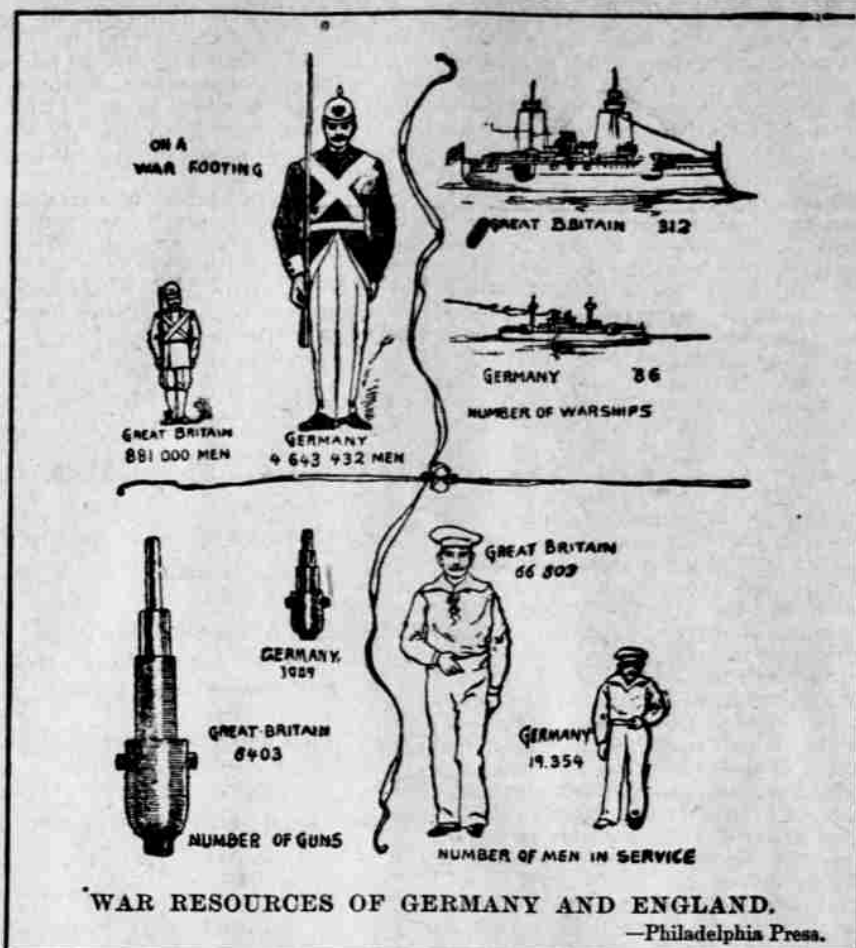
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You read our advertisements from week to week. You read others. All leave more or less impression on your mind. Startling bargains are told of here and there, and yet our plain statement of honest facts and prices have made us what we are today, the

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THE EX-EDITOR WRITES

He Defines His Position in Hilo.

TROUBLES WITH THE LOCAL CLUB.

He Agreed to Surrender on Terms. Editorial Policy of the Hilo Tribune. An Organ of the Clique—Regarding His Montana Record Published.

The following communications signed by Payson Caldwell were received by the last Kinau:

MR. EDITOR: It was hoped that the present management of the Hilo Tribune would accept it in the same spirit it was surrendered, and that it would not feel called upon to resent any misstatement of fact or unjust aspersion, but the feeling of spite and malevolence is so prominent in the issue of February 15th that we must reply.

First—Let it be understood that all of the stockholders of the Hilo Tribune Publishing Co., with one exception, are members of the Conservative Club.

Second—The purchase of the plant of the Tribune was made with the condition precedent, that we would take charge of the paper for two years.

Third—The only provision in the contract in regard to the editorial policy was: "If the editorial policy we may pursue is not satisfactory to a majority of the said subscribers or stockholders, . . . we will quit and surrender, and turn over to said directors said plant and all property so leased to us."

The editorial in the first number was read over to all the directors before it went to the hands of the printer, and some parts several times, and every part was agreed to.

The print of this editorial was not dry before the Conservative Club placed in nomination Hon. Alexander Young for Senator for Hawaii. Thus the first digression was made, by whom?

As a result, the Tribune remained neutral, yet opened its columns for the use of both candidates. The election of Young was lost, and was a consequent defeat of the Conservative Club candidate, and it was claimed by its members and the stockholders of the Tribune, through the use of the columns of the Tribune, by the friends of the opposition of Young.

The advertising of Alexander Young's candidacy by the Tribune was done at the agreed price of 25 cents a line. The bill was presented after his defeat, and was repudiated.

We never agreed that our editorial policy should be acceptable to all or any of the stockholders. We did agree that if our editorial policy was distasteful to the majority, we would "quit and surrender the plant." Now if any one will read our first editorial and tell us where we have been inconsistent we will be pleased.

At no time did we have any notice that our editorial policy was distasteful to any one until after the so-called resolution was passed at a meeting of the directors of the Hilo Tribune Publishing Co., of which we were a member and were not notified of, though at the time the meeting was held we were in our office in Hilo.

There is no editorial policy indicated by the two squibs. They are comprised mostly of a statement of facts. We were told these facts were true by many good and responsible people. We believed them to be true. No one has attempted to show to us their falsity, but simply that the publication was impolitic. We said then, and we say now for publication if there is any statement of fact contained in either of said articles that is untrue, and it is so shown to us, we would only too gladly retract the statement, and offer our apology. The avowed policy of the Tribune was never to do an injury to anyone. Why should we? We have only the most kindly feeling to all.

It is said a demand was made; we surrendered. The fact is a demand was made, we practically refused and made an offer, which was accepted, and it was only upon the terms of our offer that the plant was turned over.

Time alone will tell whether our writings are to be termed "hysterical ravings and inflammatory nonsense," and time will also prove that the Hilo Tribune is now the organ of a clique club and faction, "and that it is not published for the especial advancement of Hilo, but that it is the organ of the clique club and faction called the Conservative Club," and that the paper is published for the special advancement of its interests. We make this statement without the fear of successful contradiction and this statement with all others herein made are susceptible of proof.

As to His Record.

MR. EDITOR:—We stated in our editorials entitled "Relics of Monarchy" and "Straws" that the Government band was being transported around to the several islands by the Hawaiian Government at a great expense to it, in salary and traveling expenses. Our conclusion was that the expense was needless and that the money had better be spent in relieving the people of their necessities and in internal improvements on the several islands.

We further stated that the committee having in charge the invitation of persons to the reception tendered President Dole did not issue any invitations to the Hawaiians. By this we meant written invitations. That the committee having in charge the presenting of persons to the President induced a poor old Hawaiian woman, poorly attired, to enter the reception room while they laughed at and gazed at her.

That the Minister of Finance did not remove the bones of Kamehameha II and III with becoming or any ceremony, as is usual and customary with

the Hawaiians. That by reason thereof the Hawaiians were greatly enraged and highly incensed. All of these statements, except the conclusion drawn from the first, are statements of facts, are true, and can be easily verified by any one who undertakes the task.

The GAZETTE seeks to answer these statements of fact with personal abuse of the writer. If this was a sufficient answer, or if thereby these facts could be changed or modified, or if more of the same in kind would even tend to accomplish the desired end, the writer will give upon request the names of papers and individuals who will furnish columns of similar stuff, and no one would be better pleased than the writer to see the result accomplished.

Abuse is no argument; it is a privilege conceded to and taken by those having no argument to present to sustain their cause; it is the last resort of a desperate man in a desperate case, and even if all that was said by the GAZETTE was true, how can it change the status of things that does not rest solely in the mind of the writer. The Hawaiians from one end of these islands to the other are aroused and indignant at the outrages visited upon them. How can abuse of one who sees, feels, knows and then simply records these facts change or modify the existing status? The writer has no part or parcel in this Government, has nothing at stake, hopes for no reward, would naturally feel kindly toward the supremacy of the Americans, so that no personal or sinister motive can be ascribed. The facts stated may be unpalatable. Is it not better to remedy the error than to vilify one who stated the truth?

As to the personal matter we will only say a few words, and it is the first time we have offered any explanation for print. In the first place there never were seventeen or any indictment whatever presented against this writer in Montana or any other place or State. We do not think Mr. Pemberton ever wrote such a statement for the records of all the courts of Montana will show the untruthfulness of this.

We have never seen the order made and referred to, being in Portland when it was rendered and committed thence direct to Honolulu, but admitting the statement published by the GAZETTE to be true, it is not believed that any court outside of Montana would give the order any recognition when taken into consideration with the record in the case. From it we must infer that the fifth ground is the fact one.

"An attorney altering a decree with a corrupt purpose after it was signed by the court, and also defrauding a client by negotiating a note entrusted to him by the client for safe-keeping should be disbarred."

The first part of the finding is wholly unsubstantiated by proof, not only by proof out by the findings of the referee. The alleged change if made, was absolutely and wholly unable to work advantage or to defraud any one. The curious can find a full statement of the charges in the Pacific Reporter of February, 1894, and an examination there will sustain our allegation that the change could injure or defraud no one. There is no charge upon which the second part of the finding referred to could be founded, and the rule undoubtedly is that each charge must be as certain and definite as though a criminal charge was being preferred. So we say an examination of the record, testimony and report of the referee on file will show that if the true record was published no reprehensible conduct can be imputed.

The testimony and report of the referee shows no criminal act in any respect. The additional fact that for nearly two years after these charges were preferred, we lived in Montana, and no criminal charges were preferred not even presented against us, and the further fact that the records of the courts of Montana will show that on May 5, 1895, we were the attorney in over fifty cases in the courts of Montana, and in most cases the sole attorney in the United States Supreme and State Courts, civil and criminal, ranging in amounts involved from small amounts to over \$1,500,000. That our clients were among the most responsible and influential people in Montana. National banks, corporations and wealthy men were our clients, and during the time of the pendency of these proceedings the most substantial part of our clientele came to us. The last case we were employed in was in April, 1895, and was one for the Judge of the District Court, where the most of these proceedings were had.

Can one be so corrupt in his profession when his practice grows among the most careful and conservative people and those who know him best? Think you that interests and estates of great value would be entrusted to his care? That a Judge of the court who knows the whole history of the transactions would employ him to attend to his matters, that he could have over fifty cases in the courts of the State, over twenty five of them in the same court that made this order, and most of these cases those in which he was employed after these charges were preferred?

Yet all these are facts which the records of Montana courts will disclose; and more, we hold certificates of admission to practice in the courts of several other States and in the United States court. Montana is only one State.

Who is Pemberton, who made this order? A man who was placed on the Supreme Bench by an accident—a strange combination of politics; a man of whom it was said, "It is a public calamity and a reproach to the Judiciary of Montana" when he took his seat; a man notoriously a drunkard and a gambler; a man who, in the winter of 1895, treated his judicial duties in the slums of Helena in a drunken spree, and spent thereafter nearly two months away from his duties in an asylum to quiet his nerves and recover his judicial serenity, so that he might write this order, clearly exemplifying the old saying that "None are so virtuous as the reformed rake." In ordinary cases the right of appeal or rehearing would be granted but by a practice established in the courts of the States, none is allowed in cases of this nature.

Let no one think we are hiding or seeking to lose our identity. At all times we have been ready and willing

to return to Montana if anyone could show a reasonable ground for preferring a criminal charge against us. On August 21st, 1895, we addressed letters to the Judge and prosecuting attorney in the county where most of these transactions were had, stating that we would return at any time if there was need for us.

Our stay on the Hawaiian Islands may be brief or long; we are not here to make a fight on anyone. We refused to enter the fight for the Conservative Club of Hilo, or for any of its members, and we also refused to fight against them.

Yours truly,
PAYSON CALDWELL.
February 15, 1896.

LATE NEWS FROM KOHALA

First Shipments of Sugar Sent to the Coast.

Rain in Abundance—Inspector of Schools on His Tour—Volcano More Active—Good Mail Service.

KOHALA (Hawaii), Feb. 17.—

The first sugar shipments of the season from Kohala are now on their way to San Francisco. The J. D. Spreckels and the Consuelo, from Mahukona, and the J. G. North, from Honoipo, left during the past week, carrying in all some 25,000 bags of sugar. These vessels all brought cargoes of merchandise for various parties here. The Olga also came into Mahukona with a cargo of lumber and coal, and sailed for Kahului, where she loads with sugar for the Coast.

The crop so far gives promise of more than equaling the estimates, and this, together with good prices, makes the granger's lot this year a comparatively happy one.

For a month past the rains have been almost constant. The ground is thoroughly saturated, and streams are flowing in most of the gulches. Even the most thirsty are willing to call a halt in the weather service. At times the carting of cane is almost out of the question, and those without flumes have had to shut down their mills from time to time.

The blessing of a frequent mail service continues unabated, and the little hitches that have occurred once or twice in the local handling of mails will doubtless disappear as every one gets accustomed to the changed conditions.

The evidences of activity of the volcano have been very apparent in the southern sky during the cloudy nights lately.

There is in preparation a children's entertainment of the spectacular nature to be given before long at the Music Hall.

The public school inspector, Mr. Townsend, is in Kohala examining the schools here. During Friday and Saturday the examinations for teachers' certificates were held at Ainaka and the candidates are anxiously awaiting the results.

Hay Wodehouse came up on the Kinau in the interests of the Hawaiian Hardware Company of Honolulu and has combined business with pleasure among his many acquaintances here.

Chinese new year has come and gone with less demonstration than usual, and the disturbed household routine has settled down into its usual course again.

By this Kinau Senator Northrup and Representatives Kamanoha and Bond depart to take their share in the first regular session of the Legislature of the Republic.

HILO TEAM DID NOT SHOOT.

Postponed Until Saturday—Company B's Average.

News of the shoot between the Hilo C. G. team and that of Company B was not received by the Kinau yesterday. The Hilo team will not shoot until next Saturday, and when they do it will be with the spectre-like score of 421 staring them in the face—a thing neither pleasant nor calculated to instill assurance. If the Hilo men can pile up 421 points and make a few over they will receive the hearty congratulations of their rivals, but nothing of the kind is believed.

Up to today Company B's team, to compete with the second team of the Sharpshooters on Saturday, has succeeded in making an average of 42 points on the Sharpshooters' range. The outcome of Saturday's contest is looked forward to with great anxiety.

That Tired Feeling

I am common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. HOBSON DRUG Co., wholesale agents.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

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Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

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Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,
150 Tons Double Superphosphate,
300 Tons Natural Plant Food,
25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels.

Nitrate of Soda,

Sulphate of Ammonia,

Sulphate of Potash,

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High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plovers, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

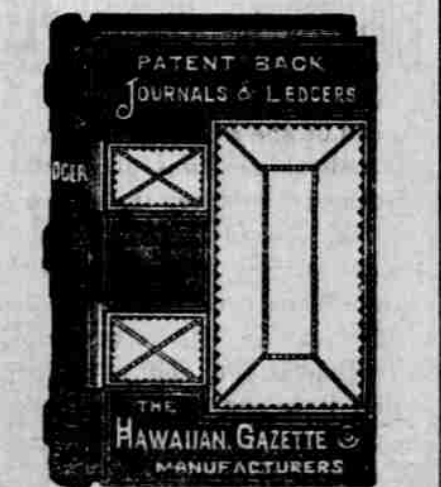
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



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Family Hotel,

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Per day \$1.25; per week \$7.50. Special monthly rates. Finest location in the city.

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Hardware

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GENERAL

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Sheet Zinc,
Bar Iron,
Anvils,
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Rain Gauges,
Hubbuck's White Lead,
Hubbuck's White Zinc,
Sauce Pans,
Tea Kettles,
Fish Hooks,
Dog Chains,
Chamois Skins,
Razors, Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

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Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

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AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

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A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu:
Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.



POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND BRONCHITIS. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Cough Remedy. Its large sale throughout the world indicates its inimitable value.

DOES THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPT. COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu:

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY - - - FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

It is said that Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has been noted in Washington as one of the most charming entertainers of the diplomatic corps, has redoubled his social attentions since the Venezuelan dispute arose. A little personal courtesy of this kind goes a great way toward keeping national leaders on good terms.

ATTEMPTS of the accident to the Atlantic liner, St. Paul, it is explained that ocean greyhounds never race. They simply try to make port ahead of the other. Doubtless some of the converts to the opium license will say they never really objected to the measure; they only said they did and that doesn't count. Such explanations being official ought of course to be conclusive.

THAT the rebuilding of the opera house is an assured fact will be received with general satisfaction throughout the country. The plans and descriptions given in another column give assurance that the hall will rise from the ashes in an improved and modernized form. The public have often had reason to be grateful to W. G. Irwin as a public benefactor and this is by no means the least of his good works.

WITH the number of benefit performances that have been and are to be given, there seems to be no possibility of the people of Honolulu losing their reputation as liberal contributors to charitable objects. We know of no better way of obtaining funds for the needy. The people are amused and instructed and can go home with a clear conscience, knowing that what money they have paid out will be used in a good cause.

It is very unfortunate that the important business, requiring the Bennington to be at sea on the day of the opening of the Legislature, could not have been postponed for twenty-four hours. There are numerous ways in which officers of the navy can show their marked friendship for the people of the country where they are stationed. Possibly this is one of them. It would be interesting for the people to know who is responsible for this little act of courtesy.

THE assault upon a person in the district and by the lower-class Japanese, which have been given considerable attention by this paper, adds another point to strengthen the claim that portions of our city are sadly in need of moral cleansing. While no sympathy need be wasted on the man who made himself liable to attack, the incident shows the character of the people who are populating some of the streets of the city, and it is impossible to state to what extremes the gamblers and thugs may go if not taken promptly in hand.

CLARA BARTON of the American Red Cross Society once said to a friend who came to her for advice, "Go slowly, my child—and keep ready." This would not be a bad motto for the Legislature to follow. It seems quite possible that the present session may continue through the full sixty days, and during that time will be called upon to settle some very knotty problems. There are many sides to be heard from, but the people are looking for careful legislation as well as prompt legislation. There should be no place given to idle threats, in forming conclusions.

SPEAKING of the "dead line" in the ministry, the Churchman calls attention to the fact that many men have begun their most active labors between the ages of fifty and sixty. An instance in point

is that of Bishop Durnford of Chichester, England, who died recently. He was not consecrated bishop until he was sixty-eight years old, and he exercised a vigorous episcopate for twenty-five years and died quite suddenly and unexpectedly at the mature age of ninety-three. Although Mr. Gladstone is one of the old men of the world, it is noted that almost any church in the country would be glad to have him as its rector.

As example of Australian patriotism has been given during the newspaper war between England and Germany. On the receipt of the news of warlike preparations in England, a meeting of the Australian Natives' Association suspended business and sang the National anthem. In one of the theatres the German Rhine song was hissed down and the "Red, White and Blue" was cheered to the echo. The German street bands are compelled constantly to play "Rule Britannia." It may not be such a bad thing after all for nations to stick pins into each other once in a while to stir up latent patriotism and give men an opportunity to fly their colors.

In a fit of economy Senator Brown has allowed himself to be convinced that a typewriter and mimeograph will be all that is necessary in preparing the first drafts of bills brought before the Legislature. To do away with the old method of engrossing bills is undoubtedly a good move, and will save the delay and expense which attended the engrossment of bills during the special session. To replace the printer by the mimeograph is quite another proposition. By the time the legislative solons have had an experience with two or three mimeographed bills they will be thankful that the printing offices are still doing business at the old stands.

As evening paper, in attempting to defend the officers of the Bennington for leaving port when the usual courtesy would have led them to remain, says that the ship had slipped her cables and had to go. Had the captain of the Bennington delayed a few hours in "taking up his cables" he could have easily been present at the Legislative functions. On the other hand, supposing the cables had been taken up, do the waters of Honolulu harbor run so rapidly toward the ocean that a ship has to get out to sea with the utmost haste the moment she is let loose from her moorings? We admit that a poor excuse is better than none, but our contemporary will be obliged to have another conversation and trump up a different idea before the people will place any confidence in its explanations. Another tale of woe concerning the editor's past experience would also be very touching.

THE EX-EDITOR SPEAKS.

As it has never been the custom of this paper to refuse any one the opportunity of attempting to explain an action which we have criticized, we have given considerable space to two communications from the pen of Payson Caldwell, recently editor of the Hilo Tribune. Mr. Caldwell reiterates the statements made when he drew his last breath as an editor, and adds that no arguments have been presented to prove that what he said was not a correct representation of the sentiment among the representative people of Hilo. He also goes so far as to affirm that he stated facts, and that his deductions were logical and displayed an average amount of common-sense reasoning.

Mr. Caldwell would have done much better to have kept quiet as he had simply shown beyond question his absolute ignorance of the prevailing sentiment among the citizens not alone of Hilo but of this whole country, and also his ability to distort facts. He says the Hawaiian band is a needless expense, a burden upon the people and a useless relic of monarchy. The assertion is so supremely idiotic that it is hardly worth answer-

ing. If the Hawaiian band is a relic of monarchy and a needless expense, the public parks of this city, the occupancy of the former palace and the expense consequent to keeping the surrounding grounds in condition must, according to his reasoning, come under the same category. If the ideas of the new Moses are to be followed out, the Executive building should be rented and the Government move its department offices to the drill shed. Think of the revenue the Government might gather by renting the Executive building to some hotel corporation. The income from this source would build a road all around Hilo. Of course, there would be no thought of putting that road anywhere outside the Hilo district. The public parks might be let out to Chinamen for rice patches. More money for Hilo roads. It may be possible that, in advocating doing away with the Hawaiian band, our friend voices the opinion of three people in all Hawaii, but not more than that number.

As to the treatment of the Hawaiians at the President's reception, we must admit that the ADVERTISER representative was not present at that function. We have it from equally good authority, however, that the statement that an old native woman was brought into the reception hall and there "guyed" and laughed at is absolutely without foundation. Supposing a native woman had appeared at the reception, what could have been more touching, or have shown more clearly the loyalty of the natives than a woman poorly clad, as she may have been, pressing forward in the midst of those festivities to pay her respects to the chief executive of the land? Such an act would have been applauded in the country from which our whilom lawyer and editor came, but immediately he arrives in Hawaii, he finds in it an occasion to curse the Government. The invitation of Hawaiians to this reception was put in the hands of a native member of the committee of arrangements, and if "written" invitations were not forwarded to the Hawaiians it was doubtless due to the fact that other methods more acceptable to those people were used.

Judging from the former editorial remarks of our correspondent and the contribution that appears in another column we can but suggest that our friend has missed his calling. He should have been a leader in Coxey's army. He would undoubtedly have proven a bright and shining light in that organization and found favor with a mighty throng of irresponsibles when he advocated that the President and Cabinet, Senators and Representatives wear woolen shirts, dungaree trousers, rope suspenders and brogans in order that the "army" might have better roads to tramp over.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In his message to the Senators and Representatives assembled in the first regular session of the Legislature of the Republic, President Dole has followed the line of brevity and sincerity which characterized his message at the special session. The message is thoroughly characteristic of the calm, unostentatious and careful administration of the President. He makes no attempt to inspire admiration with high sounding phrases or the recommendation of any radical measures to stir the political pot and set the country broiling. There are those, doubtless, who would be pleased with more effusive and radical treatment of several subjects, but President Dole is not and never has been a jingo and to that fact may be attributed to a certain degree the success of his administration.

Principal attention is given to internal affairs, and our foreign relations in connection with complications arising from complaints filed by citizens of other countries are left to take care of themselves, so far as any public utterance of the President is concerned. It is apparent that Mr. Dole believes in allowing the acts of those having

these international affairs in hand to speak for themselves. It goes without saying that the national dignity will be upheld at all hazards, and that the country is in no danger of being placed at a disadvantage by the claims which may be brought by foreign powers. It is also to be taken for granted that our relations with the United States continue on the usual friendly basis, although we must admit that, after reading the inside history that has recently been put before them by the press, the people would not be surprised if the conditions were otherwise.

In the recommendations for public improvements even the people of Hilo ought to be satisfied. The "big island" is given a prominence that even its most ardent solicitors for public funds ought to be grateful for. The President evidently desires—and very properly so—to impress upon the people that they must give their principal effort to the development of our internal resources and determine with extreme care the ways and means for carrying on this work to the best advantage. In advocating an increase of tariff duties, a keynote has been touched that will meet with favor among our best commercial friends, the citizens of the United States. With this country drawing thousands of dollars, which would be lost but for the reciprocity treaty, it can be nothing more than a fair return to place our tariff duties nearer the level of those in the United States. Laying aside the increased revenue may accrue from an increased tariff, the people of this country must, sooner or later, come to understand that they cannot have their cake and eat it. And every move made to increase the already large percentage of imports coming from the United States is a line laid to bind us more closely to the nation at whose doors we are clamoring for political admission.

In connection with the efforts to settle small producers on the Government lands, it is somewhat surprising that no mention is made of the Labor Commission. Taken as a whole it may be said that the President's message antagonizes no party, faction or nation, and leaves the solution of the best methods of procedure in the hands of the representatives of the people.

CONSISTENCY, A JEWEL.

Like the cat that came back and the bird expelled from the hen coop, and, after being battered about from pillar to post, returned to the old roost, the opium bill has again come before the Legislature—the first Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii. Strange as it may seem, we find some of the men who shivered with moral terror when the skeleton of the opium bill of 1892 was brought to their attention, have now become so enamored with the sylph-like, harmless appearance of this creature of corrupt legislation that they receive it with open arms, and clamor for the people of the country to follow their leadership. The arguments they once had ready on their tongues' end, the imprecations brought upon the heads of those who dared propose such a damaging piece of legislation, are all in the quick-forgotten past.

A more inconsistent piece of legislative bosh was never brought before a Legislature than the opium bill which Senator Brown has given notice will soon be brought before the Senate. As a political move on the part of men who were placed in power by the overthrow of 1893, the proposed opium legislation is rotten to the core. As a measure for the advancement of the Hawaiian Republic it is without one redeeming feature. Why should the corrupt opium bill of the monarchy so suddenly become a great and glorious affair under the Republic? It will be interesting to read the answer which the advocates give to this query. Ask a hundred and one men, why they shouldered guns in 1893. We cannot vouch for what some of these men will say now, but in former days nine-tenths of these one hundred would

put forward the "opium license" before they had said half a dozen words. These molly coddling politicians who would seek to go back of their former good principles would do justice to the political maneuvers of Betsy Lockwood or a long haired Kansas Populist. We are told that the United States licenses opium. Very true, but the political parties of the United States after once having gone before the people and gained a victory on a similar issue, do not, at the first opportunity, attempt to put in motion the wheels that will lead sooner or later to the very corruption they were entrusted to put down. Where is the consistency of these new apostles of the opium creed? Where are the colors of purity and high morality that were flaunted about with such good effect? Has opium become less harmful in three years? Has the devil lost his power of contamination in thirty-six months? Is the first Legislature of the Hawaiian Republic to put itself on record as saying to the world that it makes a difference on which foot the boot is placed; that they are in power and the devil may care for the grand principles of a few years ago?

We do need schoolhouses and roads but there are other ways of obtaining them without stultifying the Republic and dragging its clean record through the slums that have merited such widespread condemnation. Consistency is a jewel even in the Hawaiian Islands, and there are men in the country today who will stand by their colors with the same steadfast patriotism that characterized their action in 1893.

SOCIETY EN MASQUE.

Hiloites Pay Tribute on Saint Valentine's Day.

ELABORATE, TASTEFUL COSTUMES

Soda Water Works Has a "Blow Up." Interesting Exercises in the Forenoon Church—Marriages for March—Sad Death of Alexander G. Hutchison.

HILO (Hawaii), Feb. 17.—It was only through the merest accident that some of the employees of the Hilo Soda Works did not get a severe "blowing up" last Thursday afternoon. As it happened the damage was confined to a tank and a portion of the roof of the building. Charles Hitchcock, the manager, had charged a tank for the drug store, before leaving for his lunch, not noticing that there was a flow in the container. Soon after he left, the imperfect tank gave way under the 150 pound pressure and was blown to the roof, leaving a steeple in the roof that was not contracted for in the building. The boys employed about the place chanced to be out doors at the time of the accident and escaped all danger.

An innovation in social doings was that of the masquerade ball given by the Terpsichorean Club on Friday evening, St. Valentine's eve, at Spreckels' hall. On account of the nature of the event no decorations were attempted that might detract from the expected symphony of costumes. It was a treat to Hiloites, many of whom had never before attended such an affair. Between thirty-five and forty persons appeared in character and at nine o'clock the grand march of motley figures was begun. A number of spectators looked on with curious gaze at the bright and comical array of characters wondering what friend was hidden under this, that and the other mask. The costumes of the ladies were very neat and pretty, and several gentlemen maintained their comic characters surprisingly well. Miss Bella Weight as "Daisy Bell" was very cute and winning. Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Marlin and Miss Broderick looked winsome and neat as three little girls. Mrs. J. R. Wilson wore a most becoming costume representing an "Italian Peasant," and Miss Lizzie Cunningham as Scotch Highlander, wore a perfect representation of the class' dress. Mrs. Vanatta was neatly attired as "Tribune," and Mrs. A. M. Wilson as cards. Mrs. H. C. Austin as "Morning" looked charming. Perhaps the most interesting and amusing character was that carried out by Frank L. Winter. As a clown he showed himself to be quite an expert acrobat and roller, although he wore no mask his phiz was so well disguised with powder and rouge that scarcely a soul knew him. E. B. Barthrop was original in his get-up as "Boss Candy Man." H. C. Austin accompanied his wife as "Night" and was splendidly arranged. Dr. E. L. Hutchinson was probably the most elegantly clad, and represented a wealthy prince of India. Many others took part in the grand triumphal procession.

A delightful picnic in honor of Miss Benner of Honolulu was given by Mrs. John A. Scott on Saturday last. Friends to the number of about thirty gathered under the shade of the graceful lauhalas on Coconut Island.

The Ladies' Reading Club continues its interesting weekly sessions at the homes of different members. The First Foreign Church was taxed to its utmost capacity on Sunday morning to listen to a most interesting sermon preached by Rev. John Lydgate of Washington, who has been visiting his mother in Hamakua during a leave granted by his congregation. The choir under the leadership of Mr. Wakefield furnished excellent music. The floral decorations were especially pretty. In the evening another large audience greeted the speaker who gave a splendid talk.

Rev. Mr. Lydgate entertained the boys at the Hilo Bowditch School with magic lantern productions accompanied by explanations of the views presented.

Marriages announced to take place in March are those of Miss Mary Rose of Hilo and Mr. Lindsay of Waimea; Miss Christina Leoley of Hilo and Frank Spencer of Waimea. With this letter goes the sad tidings of the death of the esteemed friend of many Hilo people, Mr. Alexander Gordon Hutchison, a young man greatly endeared to the hearts of all Hiloites. He was most highly respected in every home and in social, musical and religious circles he was a valuable member. During his two years residence at Waiuku, at the home of his sister, Mrs. James Gibb, he was greatly benefited in health until, through exposure in the cane fields, he became ill with fever. For several weeks he lingered with this complaint until death called him to the other shore. He was but twenty-nine years of age, and a native of Scotland. His relatives here and abroad have the sincerest sympathy of all in this sad bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Viera met with a sad loss in the death of their baby last Saturday evening. The funeral took place yesterday, and was largely attended. They have the sincere sympathy of their friends.

Mrs. Judge Austin returned from Oahu greatly improved in health after a stay at Trowbridge's pleasant home. Representative Robert Ryeoff goes to Honolulu to attend the Legislative session. Mrs. E. E. Richards and son Ralph accompany Mr. Richards, bound thence on the same mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Roth, of Honolulu, return home per Kinoh after a somewhat disappointing trip to the volcano. They report the crater as perfectly dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown are at Waiuku as guests of Mr. Muirhead.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoir is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth. Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock, just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1; (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. R. B. Williams of Hilo is in the city on Board of Health matters.

Passengers on the Kinau report the volcano fires as having entirely disappeared.

Professor Price and Miss Adair, the daring balloonists, are guests at the Eagle House.

Captain Scott, of the police force, will leave today on the Kinau for a short vacation, to be spent on Maui.

Miss Kate Field will lecture at Kaunakapili church on the evening of the 25th inst. Her subject will be "A Night with Dickens."

There are five Hawaiians engaged in the free kindergartens in Honolulu; two in the Queen Emma hall, one in the Portuguese and two in the Chinese rooms.

Gen. Warfield, Surgeon Munn and wife, Lieut. Newcombe and wife, Lieut. Lissak and Lieut. Treat and wife leave today for the volcano. They will return by the same steamer.

Attorney George A. Davis has bought the Spray and will convert her into a pleasure yacht instead of a suspicious-inviting craft. The name will be changed so that her past history may be the more easily forgotten.

Captain Victor Backe began drilling twenty-five young Chinamen in Frank Damon's yard on Chaplain-lane last Monday night. Drills will be held every evening from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock except Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday the drill will be from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

On account of poor health, Mrs. Adjutant Egner, one of the pioneer officers of the Salvation Army to Hawaii, is obliged to return to her home in the States. A farewell meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Saturday, the 22d, at 7:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

DEPUTY SHERIFF COX.

Talks About His Capture—The Chinamen Were Ready.

Deputy-Sheriff Cox, who was in the trouble at Mokuleia Wednesday night, was a tired man when he stepped into the police station early last evening. A smile, in accordance with his general demeanor, played over his countenance, and, as he leaned on the counter, he poured forth the following story of his encounter with the Chinese at Mokuleia:

"You had it reported in your paper that we were attacked by fifty Chinamen. Now, that's right as far as it goes. Fifty did come, and then a hundred more joined the ranks of their pig-tailed brethren from adjoining plantations. They came in all directions and, to tell you the truth, I never saw so many Chinamen in all my life.

"Yes, they penned us up, and made war-like preparations. At first there were but three of us in the large plantation house. Another native policeman was standing outside the building. One of the Chinamen went out and told him I wanted him. Of course the policeman bit and was cooped up with us.

"The Chinamen threatened to kill us, believing that one of us had shot the member of their colony who was hit in the leg. The bullet that struck the Chinamen was a 32 while my men and myself had 38-calibre revolvers. This is proof conclusive to me that my men were not the only ones who did the shooting.

"When the Chinamen said they were going to kill us I grabbed Ah Ho, one of the head men of the plantation and told his associates that if any such move were made, I would shoot him.

"This seemed to have a very soothing effect for Ah Ho immediately began to advocate gentle methods. I believe this was the only thing that saved us from being mobbed, for the Chinamen were furious and in a good mood for mischief. When Dr. Reid arrived we were released as you know."

Deputy-Marshall Hitchcock will confer with Mr. Cox today relative to the trouble and a decision will then be reached as to the best mode of procedure in the cases of the Chinamen.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

IN REGULAR SESSION.

(Continued from page 1.)

The absence of Rep. Haia lost one vote for Sherwood.

Minister Smith stated that copies of the statistical portion of the report of the Minister of Finance had been distributed. He regretted that the report of the Attorney General's department was not ready. The session opened so early in the month that it was impossible to have all the reports in from the other islands in time. It was now in the hands of the printer and would be ready for distribution in a few days.

If there was no business to transact he would say that the Senate had selected another room in the building and that the representatives would occupy the room they now had during the session.

Rep. Winston moved an adjournment to Monday at 10 a. m. as Saturday is to be a holiday.

Amended to meet 10 a. m. this morning and Mr. Winston withdrew his motion.

Adjourned.

During the afternoon most of the Senators occupied seats in the rear of the hall.

SENATE GETS IN TRIM.

Will Hold Its Sessions in the Upper Hallway.

The Senate met in the Council chamber at 2 o'clock with President Wilder in the chair. It being announced that the officers of the Senate would hold over from the special session, nominations were called to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the sergeant at arms. Archie Smithies was nominated and elected by a unanimous vote.

President Wilder suggested that a messenger would be necessary with the Representatives meeting in the Judiciary building. On motion of Senator Wright the election of messenger was put over to today. The same disposition was made of the janitor's position. President Wilder announced that the standing committee would remain the same. Senator Brown stated that revisions of the rules would be asked in order to do away with the printing and engrossing of bills. He would advocate employing a typewriter to do all the printing work on the bills.

Minister Smith called attention to the report of the Minister of Finance and stated that the Attorney General's report would be submitted as soon as received from the printer. The secretary was instructed to inform the President and House of Representatives of the convening of the Senate. Adjourned to 10 o'clock today.

After adjournment the Senators were called to the upper hallway of the Executive building to argue a while over whether they sit in the Council chamber or somewhere else. Attorney General Smith acted as counsel for the defense of the upper hallway and regaled the Senators with pleasing pictures of how comfortable they would be, shut in by Chinese screens which shut off the gaze of the crowds, but allowed the gentle zephyrus to cool the heated brows of the Legislature solons. There was strong opposition at first, but finally one by one the Senators were won over to the upper hallway and decided that it should be the scene of their future deliberations. The Attorney General then rewarded them with a funny story and the "upper house" went below to take in the opening deliberations of the Representatives.

An Art Exhibition.

There has been so much talk lately about an exhibition of the paintings of W. H. Hilliard, the artist now in Honolulu, that the Kilo-hana Art League has taken the matter in hand and has sent the following letter to the gentleman with the earnest hope that he will confer the favor asked:

"MR. HILLIARD,
"DEAR SIR:—The Art League earnestly requests that you give an exhibition of your pictures. We place our rooms at your disposal and suggest that the exhibition be opened during the day and evening for the space of a week or more.

"Yours respectfully,
"KILOHANA ART LEAGUE."

Mr. Hilliard will very probably send in his answer today.

Society Dancing School.

For a long time past interested people have sought in some manner to start a dancing school in the city to which their children could be sent for instruction in the movements so necessary to their future ease and grace. Friends have sought the aid of Mrs. Gunn in this matter and have prevailed upon her, as the most competent person in the city, to form the long wished for dancing school.

To show that these friends have been earnest in their desire for a dancing school it might be stated that some twenty-five children have already joined the class.

Lessons will be given in the Child's Garden on Beretania street from 3:30 to 4:30 every afternoon. Miss Clara Fuller has kindly consented to preside at the piano. The first lesson will be given this afternoon.

The bark Velocity will not sail for Hongkong until February 26. This is done to accommodate expected passengers from the other islands who will come in steamers arriving Tuesday and Wednesday. All hands aboard the Velocity are hard at work fitting up quarters for the Chinese passengers.

THE OPIUM SKELETON.

Senator Brown Resurrects a Three-year-old Corpse.

GIVES NOTICE OF AN OPIUM BILL.

Says He Has Seven Senators Pledged.

Senator Waterhouse Has Something to Say—Appointment of Standing Committees—No House Janitor.

THURSDAY, February 20th.

The Senate opened shortly after 10 o'clock in the upper hallway that had been transformed into a very respectable Senate chamber. After prayer by the chaplain the roll was called, showing Senators Baldwin, Northrup and Kaahane absent. The minutes were read and accepted.

President Wilder appointed Senator Brown to act on a joint committee to notify the President of the convening of the Legislature.

The secretary read a communication from the House giving notice that that body had completed its organization.

Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce an act entitled "an act to provide for and regulate the importation and sale of opium and preparations thereof," and to appeal act 12 of the laws of the Provisional Government entitled "an act to restrict the importation and sale of opium or preparations thereof," approved February 16, 1893, and to repeal act 77 of the Provisional Government entitled "an act to amend sections 1 and 6 of act 12 of the Provisional Government, being an act entitled 'an act to restrict the importation and sale of opium or preparations thereof,' approved February 16, A. D. 1893, approved May 15, 1894.

Senator Lyman also gave notice of a bill for the improvements of the streets of Hilo. Adjourned to Friday at 10 o'clock.

After the adjournment a warm discussion, not down on the program of the morning, arose between Senator Waterhouse and some of the opium license advocates. Senator Brown will lead the opium forces, Senators McCandless and Hocking say "me too" when Mr. Brown talks opium and the latter says he has four other Senators pledged to the bill.

Senator Waterhouse opened the ball by asking his friends what they put down the monarchy for. "She wanted to promulgate a new constitution," said McCandless. "That's right," says Hocking.

"I tell you that opium played a big figure in that affair," said Waterhouse. "The attempted license of opium was one of the things that led me to shoulder a musket. It was what led others to shoulder muskets. We have told our friends in the States that opium was one of the items that led to the overthrow. Let us be consistent. Let us show our colors right here and now. I'm ready to shoulder a musket again and there are others in the same box. I tell you if we want annexation, if we want to hold our friends in the States, we won't license opium."

McCandless: "There were 15000 pounds of opium came into this country last year and only 1500 pounds captured by the customs and police. I want to see the Government get some revenue from this."

"How do you know how many pounds came into this country?" was the jocular retort of Mr. Waterhouse.

"Furthermore the country has a closer grip on the opium crowd than it has ever had before. If you want the revenue, tax us in some other way. Buy a revenue cutter and keep the drug out of the country. Then again what is to be the effect of practically free opium on the Hawaiians?" "I say Hawaii for the Hawaiians," spoke up Senator Northrup.

Senator Waterhouse: "Shake on that old man."

Then Senator McCandless cornered Senator Northrup and Senator Hocking took Senator Horner under his wing, while Senator Waterhouse walked up and down between the desks giving good advice on the opium question as it was needed.

Senator Brown anticipates that the Government will derive an annual income of nearly \$100,000 if his bill is carried through. The upset price of the licenses will be placed at \$20,000 for Oahu, \$10,000 for Kauai, and \$15,000 each for Hawaii and Maui. A duty of \$1 a pound is also to be placed on the drug.

House of Representatives.

MORNING SESSION.

Session opened at 10 a. m. sharp with only one member absent.

A communication from the Senate announced the following officers: W. C. Wilder, president; J. Kaahane, vice president; J. F. Clay, clerk, and A. Smithies, sergeant at arms. Janitor and messenger to be decided on later.

Rep. Robertson introduced a resolution to have all standing committees discharged and new ones appointed. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha announced his intention of introducing a bill to create a new port of entry at Kailua in the district of Kona.

The chairman read the following standing committees:

FOREIGN RELATIONS—A. G. M. Robertson, W. McBryde and J. C. Cluney.

JUDICIARY—A. G. M. Robertson, S. K. Kaeo and G. P. Kamaoaha.

FINANCE—E. E. Richards, J. Davis and E. C. Bond.

PUBLIC LANDS—R. Rycroft, E. M. Haubua and A. G. M. Robertson.

Dr. Price's
Cream Baking Powder
Highest Award and
Gold Medal
California Midwinter Fair,
1894.
Medal and Diploma
World's Fair, Chicago,
1893.

A Triumphant March

from the
Great Lakes to the Pacific
by
Dr. Price's Baking Powder

The manufacturers of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder are gratified to announce a confirmation of the unprecedented honors gained by them at the World's Columbian Exposition. At the recent California Midwinter International Exhibition they received the Highest Award and Gold Medal for baking powder bestowed at that splendid and highly successful fair.

The award in each case was due to

Proved Superiority in Quality

demonstrated on thorough analysis by expert chemists. The official examination showed Dr. Price's to be strongest in leavening power, pure in all ingredients and perfectly wholesome. In every particular it surpassed its competitors. The awards were made unanimously by reliable juries.

These awards establish, permanently, on highest authority,

Dr. Price's as the

"Foremost Baking Powder in all the World."

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

THEY ARE ON RECORD.

Remarks on Opium-Bills of Previous Years.

BIG ITEM IN DETHRONEMENT

Opinions Called From Blount's Report.
Prominence Which Opium Received
Three Years Ago—Generally Associated
With Corruption in '93 and '97.

MR. EDITOR:—As an attempt has been made to license opium at the present Legislature, I have thought it might be of interest to look up the opinions recently expressed on this subject.

Messrs. Horner, Wilcox and Baldwin voted on Dec. 20, 1892, to "indefinitely postpone." On the next day Mr. P. C. Jones said, "I believe every (opium) license is a gate to hell, and the money received from it would be polluted."

Mr. Alexander Young said, "It (opium license) is an ill evil vile devil to the interests of this community," and in his speech at the mass meeting on January 17th, 1893, he said, "they (the opium ring) were simply working for the purpose of, providing avenues for carrying out more perfectly the smuggling of opium."

On July 27, 1892, Mr. W. O. Smith said, "I am opposed to license or the privilege of opium selling in any form. The idea of licensing is only the fulfillment of the thought of letting things go to the devil and be done with it."

Chief Justice Judd said (Morgan's report, page 407, "I think the queen approved the opium bill to please the Chinese, from which class she expected contributions of money."

Charles L. MacArthur, editor of the Troy Budget said (Morgan's report, page 661) under the head of "A corrupt legislature," "The last Hawaiian Legislature was guilty of notorious bribery and corruption. It passed the odious lottery and opium bills."

Dr. F. R. Day (Morgan's report, p. 699)—"The lottery bill was rushed through. The opium bill was passed in very much the same way, licensing the sale of opium. It is needless to say that the community was aroused almost to the point of desperation, certainly of the deepest indignation, over these rapidly succeeding acts of the queen and her party."

Henry Waterhouse (Blount's report, p. 47)—Question: "What was the cause of the revolution that resulted

in the dethronement of Liliuokalani?" Answer: "It started from the lottery bill and the opium bill and the bribery and corruption we had heard of."

W. D. Alexander (Blount, p. 194)—"I have already spoken of the opium license law which was carried by the Royalist party in the Legislature of 1886 and signed by the king in spite of the most vigorous protests from all classes of the community," and on page 199 he continues: "I have not the heart to recapitulate the shameful story (with which the newspapers are filled) of the protracted struggle in the late Legislature, culminating in the triumph of the lottery and opium rings."

"Two Weeks of Hawaiian History," by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, found on page 312 Blount's report, says: "The political changes of the past few days . . . the signing of the opium and lottery bills . . . has produced a feeling of great unrest in the community."

"A Sketch of Recent Events," by A. M. Hewitt [page 329 Blount's report]: "We have spoken above of the opium law which was passed in the Legislature of 1886 and which had received the king's signature in spite of the most vigorous protests from all classes of the community."

Rev. C. M. Hyde (Blount's report p. 357): "The special occasion for the very vindictive feeling at the time (the revolution of 1887) was the conduct of the king in getting an opium license passed," and the following bribery and swindle.

A. F. Judd (Blount's report, 368-9): Question: "Will you be kind enough to state how this new constitution (1887) was established?" Answer: "The two events which brought this matter to a culminating point were (1) the opium steal," . . .

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani (Blount's report p. 396): "Mr. White was the introducer of the bill providing for a constitutional convention; also the opium and lottery bills. He watched his opportunity and railroaded the last two bills through the house. The same day of their (the Parker Cabinet) appointment they advised me to sign the opium and lottery bills. I declined at first."

Prof. C. J. Lyons (Blount's report p. 415): "Several critical measures were hanging over the community. . . . There was also a bill for renewing the opium license."

Hon. Sam. Parker (Blount's report p. 438-9):

Mr. Blount: "Is it your opinion that this movement [overthrow of monarchy] would have occurred if there had been no effort to proclaim a new constitution?"

Mr. Parker: "I think it would."

Mr. Blount: "Why do you think so?"

Mr. Parker: "First, the opium bill; then came the lottery; then came the promulgation of the new constitution. That, perhaps, turned matters."

Hon. A. P. Peterson (p. 469 Blount's Report): "It has been stated by the supporters of the Provisional Government that the main reasons for the movement they undertook were the passage of the opium and lottery bills at the close of the Legislature."

Antone Rosa (Blount's Report, p. 473). Mr. Blount said: "I would like to have your opinion as to the various causes which culminated in the dethronement of the queen."

Mr. Rosa: "The only legitimate cause—if that can be construed into a cause—is this: The queen signing the opium bill," etc.

Professor M. M. Scott [Blount's Report, p. 881]: "They (the Wilcox Cabinet) were opposed decidedly to . . . and to the opium bill." It is hardly probable that this Legislature, composed of men who considered licensing of opium just cause for two revolutions, will yield to its seductive influences. Liliuokalani said it was "railroaded" through the last Legislature under the monarchy, and she, at first, "declined to sign it." It has been said that an opium license would prevent smuggling and illicit selling. First, that is a slap at the Customs and police officials and second the absurdity of it is shown in the large amount of illicit liquor sold here while that article is licensed.

It has been often slanderously reported [as instance the cholera times] by the enemies of this Government that they wished to kill off the natives. The action about to be recommended by the licor commission for the suppression of that which is killing the natives by hundreds is evidence that they will not license another destroyer of men's bodies and souls, principally natives. Respectfully yours, C. V. STURDEVANT.

BY AUTHORITY.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

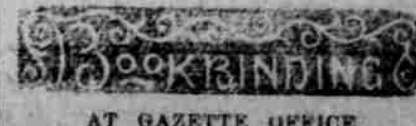
On SATURDAY, March 21st, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the following pieces of land:

- 1—Lot in Waiānae, Oahu, containing 6 1-10 of an acre. Upset price, \$610.
- 2—Lot in Waiānae, Oahu, containing 44-100 of an acre. Upset price, \$100.
- 3—Lot at seashore, Waiānae, Oahu, at mouth of the river, containing 4 acres. Upset price, \$100.

The sale of Lot 3 is upon condition that purchaser will within one year from date of purchase, erect upon the land a building suitable for purpose of small hotel, to accommodate not less than twelve persons.

Plans showing above lands for sale may be seen at the Public Lands Office, Judiciary Building, where further particulars may be obtained.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands.
1735 1m



KINDERGARTEN WORK.

Graduating Exercises Yesterday at Emma Hall.

DIPLOMAS TO SIX LADIES.

The Free Kindergarten—Pleasing Songs by the Children—Instructions to the Graduates—A Delighted Audience Present—Instructions.

The graduating exercises of the Honolulu Kindergarten Training School were held in the Foreign Kindergarten room, Emma Hall, yesterday afternoon, a large num-



EMMA HALL NOW OCCUPIED AS A FREE KINDERGARTEN.

ber of people interested in educational work being present.

During the afternoon the work of the graduates was on exhibition in an adjoining room. This was a centre of attraction for those acquainted with kindergarten work.

The Foreign room was decorated for the occasion of the graduating exercises. On the walls were festoons of fine leaved vines and in front were bouquets of flowers. Back of the seats occupied by the ten graduates was draped a large American flag.

The exercises were opened by the following ball songs, sung by the graduating class: "Flight of the Birds," "The Bird's Nest," "In a Hedge," "The Dear Little Bird," "Bell so High" and "Church Bells."

Following this was an essay by Miss Laura Pires on "Religion in the Kindergarten." In it the writer emphasized the importance of leading the youthful minds found in the kindergartens to a knowledge of God, through sweet and simple methods, in order that they may come to associate none but such thoughts with the Supreme Being. She spoke also of the inseparableness of such teaching from the work of the kindergarten. In order to be assured of successful work, the thought of God must be the most important factor and nature in all her beauty must be most intimately associated.

The "Spinning Song" and "Clock Song" were sung most effectively by the graduating class.

Miss Ozawa's essay on "Play" as the foundation of all kindergarten work was the next on the program. In it the writer dwelt upon play as the great developer of both the body and mind. From it the child learned to recognize the different attributes of objects. Play should not be hampered in any way but should be spontaneous and free, if good is to be accomplished.

After the "Song of the Sewing Machine" and "I Toss My Ball," Mrs. Hyde gave a short talk on the aim of kindergarten work, and spoke of the hopes centred in the graduates of the class of '96 of the Honolulu Kindergarten Training School.

Before presenting the diplomas Mrs. Harriet C. Coleman addressed the graduates and gave them a few words of kindly advice for their future work. In closing, Mrs. Coleman asked that all the graduates pay particular attention to the Hawaiian children. Should they be met upon the street, a kind word might do some good; should they be met in the school or in any other place, a kindly bearing would be sure to bear fruit.

Diplomas were then presented to Miss Abigail Aikue, Miss Frances Bindt, Miss Nellie Kahula, Miss Mildred S. Kinney, Miss Ito Ozawa, Miss Laura L. Pires, Miss Flora M. Smith, Miss Caroline Snow, Miss Ella L. Thrum, Mrs. Isabel F. Tarbell, the graduates of '96.

KATE FIELD AND DICKENS. Honolulu Public to be Favored With a Literary Treat.

In "An Evening with Dickens" to be given by Kate Field at the Kaumakapili Church next Tuesday evening Miss Field will treat her subject under the following heads: Dickens, the Actor; Dickens, the

Dramatist; Dickens, the Journalist; Dickens, the Novelist; Dickens, the Merry-maker; Dickens, the Walker; Dickens, the Friend; Dickens, the Letter Writer; Dickens' Household Words; Dickens' Fancies; Dickens' Style; Dickens, the Poet.

The London Times says: Miss Kate Field's lecture on Charles Dickens, enriched with many personal reminiscences of the great novelist, deals with his character as well as with his literary career. Anecdote and criticism felicitously blend, each shedding new light on the other. We have sallies of humor and touches of pathos, always telling, and sometimes epigrammatic, while now and then some home truth or generous sentiment profoundly stirs the audience. The peroration is a rare instance of emotional eloquence, rising, as it does, to a strain of sol-

emnity and even of poetic beauty which rivets the listener. The literary merits of the composition are fully brought out by the speaker's grace and earnestness of manner, and by a delivery which, while it obeys all the laws of elocution, never seems artificial.

"UNITED WE STAND." Labor Protective Union Organized Last Night.

White Mechanics to Organize—The Rights of the Working Man—Temporary Officers Elected.

About thirty white working men of the city met in the Waring block last night to make preliminary arrangements for the formation of a Hawaiian Protective Labor Association.

J. L. Carter was elected temporary chairman, and H. J. Heuse temporary secretary. Messrs. Wicander, Siebert and Farrell were appointed a committee to procure a hall for the purpose of forming a permanent organization next week.

The following preamble, as a foundation-stone for the building of the organization, was accepted: "In this great age of progress and civilization, the universal tendency is towards organization and combination. The wealthy Asiatics, combined and consolidated, are trying to monopolize and control the building trades and other labor of these islands, while the rapid concentration of wealth and power in their hands has had an extremely injurious effect upon all branches of honorable toil, and in this respect, none have suffered greater depression than the building trades. Year by year it has become harder to find constant employment and, through lack of union, unfair and unscrupulous employers have introduced illegitimate practices that are at once a discredit and a reproach, not the least of which is employing Japanese, while everywhere in the blind, senseless competition for work cheapness has almost become the prevailing rule, to the detriment alike of employers and workmen, to the injury of the public and to the ruin and degradation of the laboring man. Now this condition of affairs demands our most earnest attention. Shall we willingly permit ourselves to sink lower and lower until it is beyond all possible hope of redemption? It is evident that to protect ourselves we must combine! There is no hope for us—only in unity and organization. We must form a union to embrace every honest workingman on the islands, excepting the Asiatics—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. Single-handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong we may not hope to rectify. Therefore it is the duty of every workingman to do all in his power to secure through organization and unity of action among the workmen of the Hawaiian Islands. In obedience to that duty, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to promote union among the workmen of our acquaintance."

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ANOTHER FODDER PLANT.

Commissioner Marsden Will Distribute Seeds.

Commissioner Jos. Marsden announces that he has a quantity of Toosinte seeds for distribution. This plant is a native of Guatemala and does well up to a considerable elevation. It is prolific and some times as many as ninety stems will grow from a single root. As a fodder grass in regions like this, free from frost, it is excellent.

The young shoots when boiled constitute fair culinary esculent. An idea of the production of the plant may be obtained from the fact that 12,000 grains have been secured from the planting of three seeds. In a warm climate it is without a rival.

Some years ago the late Dr. Trousseau tried to grow the Toosinte but at that time there was a blight which effectually killed it; the advent of the lady-bird marked the departure of the blight and the seeds which Commissioner Marsden will distribute are from plants grown by him on the slopes of Tantalus.

Planters' Monthly for February.

This useful periodical is out, and its table of contents will be found in another column. Among the leading articles are a retrospect of the world's sugar production for 1895 and Dr. Maxwell's report to the Audubon sugar station on the organic solids in cane juice. There are two articles on coffee, one of which must be of value to those beginning this branch of business, as it tells how to plant, raise and cure coffee in the most approved way. The new list of committees of the Sugar Planters' Association is also published.

In the form of a supplement, the editor furnishes each subscriber with a new steamer time table, which notes the date of departure of all the steamers leaving San Francisco, Vancouver, Sydney and Yokohama for this port. This is a new feature in our time tables and must prove of value to correspondents living in other countries and wishing to learn the date of the departure of the eighty-four steamers scheduled in it.

ORDERS AND ARROWS.

When the captain of a ship orders some hands aloft to furl the main royal the men jump to obey, as a matter of course. A sailor can climb up a yard without having a shilling a-hove or a penny in his pocket. In fact, Jack seldom signs articles unless he has used up both cash and credit. But when a doctor—who is a sort of a captain when one is laid up in the dry dock of illness—orders a patient to go abroad for the benefit of his health, it is quite another thing. A trip and sojourn away from home is an expensive proposition, and most of us can't afford it. If the doctor says it is a choice between that and the graveyard we shall have to settle on the graveyard; it is handy by, and easy to get to. But we really say so and push it. That is, as often as the doctors say we are? Let's turn the matter over in our minds for a minute.

Here is a case that is put to the purpose. It concerns Mr. Arthur Whildon, M.D., of 3 Bond Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2, and for the details we are indebted to a letter written by him, dated March 7th, 1895. He mentions that, in obedience to the orders of his doctors, he went to Cannes, France, in November, 1890, and spent the winter there. He also spent the following winter at the same place. He felt the better for the change; we will tell you why presently. But he obtained a radical remedy, which also we will explain later on.

I am sure that this gentleman has been weak and ailing nearly all his life; not exactly ill, not wholly well—a condition that is for constant caution. In March, 1890, he had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs. Now I want the reader to honor me with his best attention, as I must say in a few words what ought to be said in many. Show me a man with a straight-up-and-down, as you say. You can't tell where it will fall. It may fall on a neighbor's head, on your own, or on a child's, or on the pavement. Everybody's blood contains more or less poisonous elements. These are arrows, but until your wooden arrow they always strike on the weakest spot, or spots, in the body. If they hit the muscles and joints we call it rheumatism and gout; if they hit the liver we call it liver complaint or biliousness; if they hit the kidneys we call it nervous prostration, epilepsy, or any of fifty other names; if they hit the bronchial tubes we call it bronchitis, etc.; if they hit the ear we call it inflammation of the lungs, or by-and-by consumption. And inasmuch as these poisonous arrows pass through the delicate meshes of the lungs a thousand times a day it would be odd if they didn't hit them—wouldn't it? Now, wait a bit; it follows that all the various so-called diseases above named are not disease at all in and of themselves, but merely symptoms of one only disease—namely that disease which produces the poison. Good. We will get on to the end of the story.

After the attack of lung inflammation Mr. Whildon suffered from loss of appetite, pain in the chest, sides, and stomach and dangerous constipation. He could eat only liquid food and had to take to his bed. For weeks he was so feeble that he could not rise in bed. He consulted one physician after another, obtaining no more than temporary relief from medicine. Then he was ordered abroad as we have related.

His letter concludes in these words: "Whilst at Cannes I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was weak digestion, and I used to trouble about my lungs. But I never gained any real ground until November, 1891, when I began to take Mother Segel's Curative Syrup. This helped me in one week, and, by continuing with it, I got stronger and stronger, and am now in fair good health. This, after my relatives thought I should never recover. (Signed) Arthur Whildon M.D."

To sum up this gentleman's real ailment was indigestion and dyspepsia, from which the blood poison came that causes nearly all disorders and pains. The air of southern France helped him temporarily, because it is milder than ours; it did not remove the poison. By care and the use of Mother Segel's Curative Syrup, he would have done better at home, as the result shows. So we see that it isn't the climate that kills or saves; it is the condition of the digestion. If therefore your doctor orders you abroad for your health, tell him you will first try Mother Segel's Curative Syrup.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED,

Ship Chandlers

— AND —

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND:

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Case Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES

DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows,

Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

FOR RENT!

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars, apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

INSURANCE Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

First Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £25,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, £87,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds, £2,410,000 7 3

3—Life and Annuity Funds, £8,572,525 14 11

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,856 18 7

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 10 9

£2,906,678 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

Commission Merchants,

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Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

GRAND LEAP YEAR BALL

Independence Pavilion Crowded
Last Night.

NEW WOMAN REIGNS SUPREME.

Tender Young Men Looked After by
Young Ladies—About One Hundred
Society Buds—Beautiful Decorations—An Elaborate Supper.

The artistic is always a most pleasing addition to a function of any kind. With this in mind, the ladies in charge of the leap-year dance at Independence Park pavilion set to work early yesterday morning to transform the dancing hall into a bower of beauty. That they succeeded in what they set out to do was amply proven by the decorations at Independence Park pavilion last night, where a large number of people, both from Honolulu and the States, gathered together for a pleasant evening, as well as by the most complimentary expressions heard on all sides.

The fault of too profuse decorations was steadily avoided by the ladies in their work.

At the foot of each one of the pillars supporting the pavilion and set so as to be out of the way of the dancers were potted ferns and palms, while encircling the pillars themselves were wreaths of various greens and palm-leaves. Flags were draped and hung here and there in pleasing style. The bandstand, from which the Kawaihau Club dispensed sweet music for the dancing was decorated with flags and palms in conformity to the remainder of the hall. On either side of the main entrance and the principle outlets to the exterior of the floor, as well as the entrances to the dressing-rooms, were set pots of very large ferns. Flags again formed appropriate curtains for these places. Refreshment tables were set outside the railings on both the mauka and makai sides toward Makiki.

Every feature of the evening's pleasant event was thoroughly enjoyed. Dancing, of course, was the main feature. Everything was similar to ordinary occasions of the kind with the exception that the men did not feel quite as independent. Giving to the ladies the choice of selecting dances was something trying on the masculine mind.

At a late hour supper was served, this part being as much enjoyed as the preceding. The refreshments were the contributions of the ladies on the committee, together with other lady friends.

To the following ladies is tendered a vote of thanks by all those present for the most enjoyable function of last night: Mrs. T. R. Walker, Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Wm. Wilder, Mrs. J. H. Soper, Mrs. C. L. Wight, Mrs. A. Fuller, Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. T. J. King. Approximately there were three hundred ladies and gentlemen on the dancing floor. United States Minister Willis and wife, Brigadier General R. H. Warfield, Lieutenant Kassak, Surgeon Munn and wife, Lieutenant Treat and wife, Lieutenant Newcombe and wife, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon were among those present.

The decorations, done entirely by the ladies, and the supper, prepared under their direction, were worthy special mention.

Some of the young men present were introduced to society for the first time, and their first season was begun with a gusto that will be remembered for years to come. It was the opinion of some of the men present, those who have been out for the past four seasons, that the buds got along real well.

COURT REPORT.

Inventory Filed—Paul Neumann
Sues a Client.

S. M. Damon has filed an inventory of the real property in the estate of James M. Austin, deceased. It comprises lots in and out of the city, the total value being placed at \$34,800. This, however, does not include the property on Fort street occupied by Lewers & Cooke and the Safe Deposit company or that on King street occupied by the Metropolitan Meat Co. This together with \$2500 Hawaiian Government bonds and 500 shares Hawaiian Agricultural stock are mentioned in the inventory but the values were not extended.

Frank Murphy, convicted in the District Court of smuggling opium has appealed his case to the Circuit Court.

Paul Neumann, through his attorney, Charles Creighton, has brought suit against Harry S. Rickard for \$550 for attorney's fees and expenses in a case tried in Hilo in 1892.

The exceptions to the verdict rendered against Emma DeFries in her action against executors of the estate of the late Dr. Trousseau have been allowed by Judge Perry. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

The case of J. W. McDonald et al. vs. Club Stables Co. was argued before the Supreme Court yesterday. W. R. Castle sat in the place of W. A. Whiting, disqualified.

The trial of Walsh for causing the death of a native in a railroad accident at Wailuku was on trial yesterday.

OBJECTS TO THE CLUB.

A Correspondent Writes of the Conservatives.

A Pen Picture of "We, the People,"
A Brilliant Word-Colour Discusses the Future.

MR. EDITOR:—It always gives us pleasure to agree with our political opponents, when we can do so conscientiously, so when the stockholders and directors of the Hilo Tribune undertake to pillory their quondam editor and then tumble over one another in their haste to disavow and repudiate the sentiments expressed in that paper's last issue—sentiments which were but the logical outcome of their own course—we can but congratulate our friends on their conversion, even though their announcement comes a day behind the fair.

Gentle reader, there has been wailing and nashing of teeth among the elect of the Conservative Club. The apotheosis plantation magnates have taken the matter in hand and the riot act has been read to their not too subservient editor. We are given to understand that he is to be removed, and that there is to be a change of policy. Poor weakling—

If so soon it was to be done for, we wonder what it was begun for.

But we are assured that there will be a rehabilitation of the Tribune as a factor in sugar politics that, Phoenix-like, it will rise once more from amid the ashes, and, with another editor, bridled, bitted and curbed, with the reins held taut—the one from the Olympus of Wainaku, the other from the Valhalla of Waiakae—take up again the slogan, as it did in the beginning, that "The Tribune is in for annexation, when it can be shown that the same is desired by the larger interests of the country," or that "the Government must continue the importation of cheap labor," for

The Chinese and the Japs are the best labor by far, and the scrubs that are worthless will do for Olan, For sugar's the only salvation.

Away then, ye sneering cynics, begone with those frigid brows and curling lips, the Hilo Tribune has not like Jonah's gourd sprung up in a single night, rather from the mighty brains of the Jupiters of the Conservative Club. Is not its existence sufficient guarantee of the good accomplished in those beautifully benign and peaceful Saturday night meetings, from which all disturbing influences have been barred, and is not the Tribune's policy but the echo of noble sentiments and holy exhortations of the club's many (sic) gifted actors?

And so, copies of the Hilo Tribune will prove in eager demand, inasmuch as they may be expected to faithfully depict, portray and describe those instructive and entertaining meetings of the Conservative Club, behind the guarded portals of the hash factory De Vierra, where as a rule doth gather the sacred and select conclave of intellectual giants, and sitting in secret session, determines and controls the destinies of the nation, mayhap whilom knight of the hammer and chisel now descends in sequipedals on the injustice and jealousy of hated Honolulu against poor Hilo, others hasten to assert their claim to ambiguous rank by theses on self government, which no one understands, or, just think of it ye shades of Comus, discussing banking projects, and if it so happens that after all these flights of fancy, there still happens to remain a member not snoring in sonorous cadence a rhythmic accompaniment to the fray, laying a train which is to explode and remove more detested Government officials. Oh, it is an intellectual arena, this of the Consecutive Club

and if the gladiators are few, there still remains the Tribune to whoop this up.

That North Kona, or Hamakua, Kohala, the two Konas, Kau, Puna with its mass of voters, that the mass of the voters of this district should desire to express some voice in the disposition of questions affecting the body politic, is an impudent assumption of arrogance which the Conservative Club must resent. We, the forty members of our club, are the people. The Conservative Club and its organ, the Tribune, represent the "large and varied interests." The faithful are expected to bend the knee in reverence before it, and those who are wise in their generation will not fail to secure for themselves advantages which can only be acquired by affiliation with an organization having such an exclusive possession of all the cardinal virtues and talents.

Appreciating the existence of so strong an annexation sentiment among the members of the Conservative Club, we may look forward to the first issue of the Tribune under the new policy of unequivocal declarations, subscribing fealty to that cause.

But what evokes most joyful approval, is the summary disposition to be made of A. B. L. The fiat has just gone forth. No more will the fiend and notorious A. B. L. be permitted through the columns of the Tribune, to force a show of hands or sling ink at hated foe. With one fell swoop are now removed the means which enabled him to capture the pelladium of the enemy and thus snatch victory from defeat, as in the late Senatorial election. Pau, now are his hopes of winning fame and immortality under the protecting aegis of the Tribune's stockholders. It was A. B. L. est delendum, and now does he sit in darkened chamber, wrestling with the bitter thought that for such as dare to contend for the rights of the people against the divine right that doth hedge in the ego of domineering vengeance there is the swift and awful retribution of boycott, that hereafter there will use no tinto-rette or velesques kaiblock to paint on gorgeous covers the historic scenes attending these great victories over Conservative Club methods, at three different elections, or if that fine effect of A. B. L. leading his cohorts of the horny fisted sons of toil, the great unwashed, in review past the hotel de Vierra to the admiring gaze and pleasure of the geni of the Conservative Club.

And so with confusion to the enemies of the club, hurrah for the club's new organ the resuscitated Tribune.

MATE TRIM RETIRES.

A Little Difference With an Employee of Irwin & Co. the Cause.

Mate Trim has gone to seek another job. He became angry because he could not run the ship W. F. Babcock and told the captain he was going to leave. The master of the vessel took him at his word and the matter was settled immediately.

Yesterday morning Mr. Fred Whitney of W. G. Irwin & Co., asked the mate to have a line removed from the vicinity of the forward porthole of the W. F. Babcock, in order that men might be set to work loading sugar into her from the Oceanic wharf, alongside of which the Babcock had hauled.

The mate said he would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Whitney sent a native to speak to the captain about the matter, but the messenger was ordered off the vessel by the mate. At this the men engaged in loading sugar on the Babcock were called from their work.

The captain soon came down and after some talk, the line was removed and the men set to work.

Then the mate got his little bundle and said he was going to depart.

The sailors of the Babcock are all very much elated over the departure of the mate and hope he will remember with pleasure the lovely times they have had together.

C. A. Badley, who was a boat boy for quite a while, has been made second mate of the Babcock and stands a good chance of being made first. Mr. Badley is well liked by all the boys along the water front and is square in all his dealings with men.

Simon S. Hartman, of Tunnelton, West Va., has been subject to attacks of colic about once a year, and would have to call a doctor and then suffer for about twelve hours as much as some do when they die. He was taken recently just the same as at other times, and concluded to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says: "I took one dose of it and it gave me relief in five minutes. That is more than any thing else has ever done for me." For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H.I.

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A warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, will clear the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, allay itching, soothe irritation, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce a clean, healthy scalp and luxuriant hair, when all else fails.

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One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00
(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1/2 x 3 1/4 x 3 1/4 inches; makes a picture 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs on 5 1/2 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

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In the Latest Styles.

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Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda,
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Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine,
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Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,
Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 3 best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

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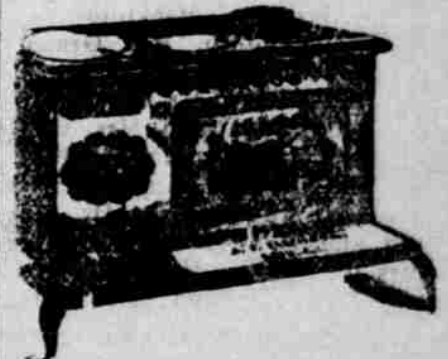
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WILEY'S IMPROVED Ironing Table

Double Boards, Adjustable for
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